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JPRS L/10555

1 June 1982

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

(FOUO 17/82)



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NATIONAL

'THIRD ROME' THEME RAISED, DISCUSSED

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII in Russian No 3, Mar 82 pp 150-151

[Report by Ya. N. Shchapov on "The International Seminar 'From Rome to the "Third Rome""]

[Excerpt] During 21-23 April 1981 a seminar on the history of the political ideas in ancient and medieval Europe was held on that topic. Its purpose was the study of the history of political ideas and legal institutions in which conceptions about the significance of Rome in the ancient and medieval world found reflection, as well as about the transfer of the political and ideological center of the empire from Rome --after its conquest by the barbarians in the 5th century--to Constantinople (the "Second Rome"), and also the study of the spiritual-political ideas which arose after the fall of Constantinople to the onslaught of the Ottoman Turks in the 15th century and ascribed to Moscow, the capital of the Russian state, the significance of the "Third Rome". The seminar was organized by the University of Rome. Participants included scholars from socialist and capitalist countries. The seminar was chaired by I. Irmscher, corresponding member of the GDR Academy of Sciences. Besides Italian scholars, papers and reports were presented by representatives from Austria, Bulgaria, the GDR, Greece, West Berlin, Cyprus, Rumania, the USSR, France, and Yugoslavia.

The history of Russian political conceptions and links of Russia with Rome and Byzantium were examined in papers of Soviet scholars. Z. V. Udal'tsova, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in a paper entitled "Ancient Russia Between Rome and Constantinople" presented at the first plenary session, demonstrated the close relations of the Ancient Russian state with the countries of Western Europe and with Byzantium in the sphere of culture and art, noting the special role of Byzantium in the transfer of the heritage of antiquity of the ancient states of Europe to Russia. The paper of V. T. Pashuto, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, was devoted to the subject of "Moscow--the 'Third Rome' (The Historiographical Aspect of the Problem)". It examined the history of the political ideas of the Russian state of the 14th-16th centuries and the place of the theory of "Moscow--the 'Third Rome'", which occupied a subordinated place among them and lost its significance toward the end of the 17th century. In a paper entitled "The Ancient-Roman Calendar Tradition in Russia in the 11th-14th Centuries", Ya. N. Shchapov showed that in Russia, which was the heiress of the civilization of antiquity and the scientific knowledge developed in Rome, a unique all-European calendar was created in the 14th century, which

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combined the systems of time calculation disseminated in Eastern and Western Europe.

In the discussion of the problems of the history of Russian social thought and its place in the system of the political thought of the European countries foreign historians also took part. M. Arranz (Italy) called attention to the ritual of anointing during the coronation of Ivan IV, so different from the Byzantine tradition, and explained it by the fact that Metropolitan Matarius "did not dare to imitate Constantinople". L. Ronki de Micelis (Italy) reported on the Italian (evidently Toscana) treatise "Notes on Muscovy" of the year 1722, which was directed against the recognition of the imperial title for Peter I. M. Skadutto (Vatican) spoke about the political ideas of Antonio Possevino connected with the acceptance of the title of tsar by Ivan IV. A. Tamborra (Italy) devoted his paper to the subject of "Moscow--the 'Third Rome' in the Social Thought of Russia During the 18th-19th Centuries.

The seminar made it possible to begin a comparison of the political and legal conceptions of medieval Europe developed in various countries. A decision was adopted about the continuation of its work. It is intended that the papers and reports presented at the seminar will be published.

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PHILOSOPHY JOURNAL ON IMPORTANCE OF MILITANT ATHEISM

Moscow VOPROSY FILOSOFII in Russian No 3, Mar 82 pp 3-16

[Article: "A Fighting Program of Creative Marxism"]

[Excerpt] The struggle against bourgeois ideology, V. I. Lenin stated, is a component part of the single process of the formation of a scientific Marxist worldview and a communist consciousness in the broad working masses of socialist society, which is impossible outside of the complete liberation of people from various kinds of prejudices and outmoded, unscientific philosophical views, and outside of a struggle against alien philistine private-property feelings, and against the survivals of the past in the consciousness of people, including religious survivals. A relentless fighter against all forms of social and spiritual oppression, in his struggle against religion and against religious prejudices, Lenin called for a resolute rejection of an abstract enlightenment approach to it. "We have to struggle against religion. This is the ABC of all materialism and, consequently, of Marxism," V. I. Lenin stated. "But Marxism is not a materialism which has stopped with the ABCs. Marxism goes further. It says: You have to know how to fight against religion, and to do this you have to give a materialist explanation of the source of belief and religion among the masses. The struggle against religion must not be limited to an abstract ideological sermon, it must not be reduced to such a sermon; this struggle has to be tied to the concrete practice of the class movement which is directed towards the elimination of the social roots of religion."*

It is not accidental that Lenin understood the propagandizing of materialism as a militant materialism in the first place as the defense and championing of its atheistic meaning, as the defense, championing, and development of militant atheism. V. I. Lenin regarded the practical implementation of the principles of militant materialism and militant atheism as two of the most important aspects of a single task of communists in their struggle for the dissemination of Marxist ideology among the masses--the propagandization and establishment of a scientific materialist worldview. It is this worldview which ensures the conscious partici-

*V. I. Lenin, "Complete Works," Vol 17, p 418.

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pation by the workers in the revolutionary transformation of social relations, and it is impossible without overcoming religious survivals, and without the effective organization of scientific atheistic propaganda. This propaganda, in Lenin's conception, should make thorough use of the heritage of the 18th century atheists, it should be combative, witty, talented, and candid, should be based on the latest achievements of modern science, and, moreover, should not simply retell scientific facts, but make the most powerful use of them for a struggle against the deception and prejudices on which religion maintains itself. "... the masses have to be given the most diverse materials in atheistic propaganda," V. I. Lenin noted. "They have to be made acquainted with facts from the most diverse fields of life and approached from various angles in order to interest them, awaken them from their religious sleep, shake them from the most different sides, with the most diverse methods, and so forth."* Scientific atheistic propaganda has to be concrete; it does not tolerate cliches and general phrases; it has to be conducted intelligently, passionately, and humanely, for during the course of it and as a result of it the masses have to be made interested in a conscious attitude toward religious questions, made conscious critics of religion. A further strengthening of the material and spiritual foundations of developed socialist society and the formation of a Marxist-Leninist worldview among the broad masses of workers creates favorable conditions for a strengthening of atheistic education. It is also acquiring especial importance in connection with the exacerbated ideological and political struggle on the world arena, and the use of religious slogans by the reactionary forces.

Unfortunately, shortcomings are still to be met with in our scientific atheistic work. Scientific atheistic propaganda is lacking in aggressiveness and concreteness, and is doing a poor job in unmasking the harm of religion for society and the individual and attempts by the church to adapt to contemporary conditions and speculate on difficulties in life and cases of an indifferent attitude toward man. To date, fundamental works have not been created on the history and theory of atheism, a criticism of religion, and the practice of scientific atheistic propaganda, and there are not enough highly qualified cadres of atheists. In this direction also a large amount of work will have to be performed by our entire ideological front, including the periodical VOPROSY FILOSOFII. Atheistic work has to be conducted by the method of persuasion, all of the diverse forms and means of ideological political influences, including individual work with believers, has to be used in it, and the point of departure has to be Lenin's proposition that the struggle against religion has to be waged with extreme caution. Those who bring an insult to religious feelings into this struggle do a great deal of harm.** Religious faith is overcome not simply by knowledge and, especially, not by formally presented knowledge. The real overcoming of religious

*V. I. Lenin, "Complete Works," Vol 45, p 26.

**V. I. Lenin, "Complete Works," Vol 37, p 186.

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faith is achieved by means of the scientifically substantiated persuasion of people, and the replacement of their religious faith with scientific convictions. Moreover, in this process opinion and conviction have to correspond to the real practice and real relations of people. Of great importance here is concrete human sympathy and concern for the daily needs of believers, for it is on this that the clergy has been playing in recent years.

The collapse of the traditional rationalist values of bourgeois philosophy has given rise among a considerable section of the intelligentsia of the West to a gravitation toward irrationalism in general and toward religious-mystical ideas and conceptions in particular. Daocism and Shintoism, the "ecological" ethics of Zoroastrianism, Zen-Buddhism, Suffism, Vedanta, and the mystical ethics of Gnosticism--this is an incomplete list of those trends, which, in the opinion of various Western authors, are capable of saving contemporary civilization from the harmful influence of the scientific and technological revolution. For this reason, a defense of science and, consequently, of scientific materialism turns out today to also be a defense of the values of rationalism, but rationalism interpreted dialectically.

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NATIONAL

VOLUME ON STATISTICAL SOURCES FOR STUDY OF SOVIET SOCIETY REVIEWED

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII in Russian No 3, Mar 82 pp 117-120

[Review by Yu. V. Arutyunyan and A. A. Susokolov of book "Massovyye istochniki po sotsial'no-ekonomicheskoy istorii sovetskogo obshchestva" [Mass Sources for the Socio-Economic History of Soviet Society] by I. D. Koval'chenko, editor, Izdatel'stvo MGU, 1979, 374 pages]

[Text] An orientation in the research of socio-economic history which is actively being developed now is connected with the application of mathematical methods. The book under review makes it possible to assess the possibilities of such an orientation.* It sums up, as it were, a certain stage in the development of the "statistical study of sources". We have before us one of the first works systematizing the experience of applying electronic computers in historical research. This is not simply a methodological novelty. The broad utilization of high-speed computer technology opens up a qualitatively new stage in the elaboration of a number of theoretical problems of historical science, connected above all with the possibility of conducting "machine experiments". In addition, turning to electronic computers makes it possible to introduce into scientific circulation a number of new sources which have practically not been utilized or utilized only on a very limited basis because of the extreme labor-consuming character of their processing.

The work may be useful to all who study general problems of social development, and not only because it contains valuable information about mass sources on the history of Soviet society (some of which are considered in detail for the first time in a scientific publication). The investigation involves the analysis of mass socio-economic sources and focuses closely on the study of broad problems of our time by sociologists: The development of social structure and cultural processes in different strata and groups of society. The likeness of the problems and sources gives rise to a considerable coincidence of methodological approaches, makes the exchange of methodological experience in the use of sources between historians and sociologists useful, and confirms that the effective utilization of sources makes it possible to develop a more profound approach to problems of the methodology of social research as well.

The task of the collective monograph, as the authors note, is, first of all, to generalize the experience of the application of mathematical-statistical methods and electronic computers in historical research, as well as to undertake a characterization of the mass sources on the history of Soviet society, and to determine the future prospects of this direction in the study of sources.

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The monograph consists of two parts. The first examines mass sources on the history of the population, industry, the working class and the intelligentsia, the second--sources on the history of agriculture and the Soviet peasantry. Characterized in greater detail are the professional censuses of the working class, the white collar workers, and the intelligentsia, sample budget investigations of peasant households, as well as sources on industry and "dynamic censuses"--investigations of peasant households conducted in the 1920's.

The selection of the mentioned sources as the basic subject of examination seems successful. First of all, they contain a large quantity of economic and social indications, which places them in the same rank with contemporary sociological research; secondly, the elaboration and publication of these investigations by statistical organs are very limited, which significantly narrows the possibilities of their scientific utilization. The use of high-speed electronic computer technology allows the authors to turn directly to primary statistical materials and forms of investigations. This confronts the researchers with new problems of methodology and method: The preparation of the source for machine processing, the construction of a representative selection from the mass of documents, the selection of mathematical methods of analysis, and, finally, the complex of problems arising from the fact that the historian in the given case is dealing with a--to him unaccustomed--form of delivery of material in the form of information and regression coefficients, factor weights, etc.

The solution of these problems does not relegate the traditional questions of the study of sources to a place of secondary importance: The history of the formation of the source, the change of its contents, the elaboration and publication of materials, the safe keeping and use of them in historical research, problems of the reliability, authenticity and comparability of data collected at different times and by different regions. In the monograph "traditional" and "non-traditional" historiographical questions appear as natural supplements to each other.

One of the basic problems arising in connection with the wide use of electronic computer technology in the analysis of mass sources in historical research is the problem of the interrelationship of the empirical and theoretical levels of knowledge. In the work with mass sources it reduces itself to the following question: Which path is more efficient--the preliminary formulation of a theoretical hypothesis which is then tested with the aid of statistical methods, or the "complete" analysis of the entire mass of statistical information with the aid of some kind of methodological approach (for example, the coefficient of information coupling used in the work) in order for the result of such an analysis to serve as the basis of the qualitative comprehension of the problem. It is evident that the combination of these methods is most fruitful, each one of them being able to have greater of smaller significance depending on the stage of the research and its basic tasks. There is no doubt, however, that in any combination of these components the theoretical comprehension of the problem is the basic goal of empirical research.

The entire work is permeated by the idea that the application of quantitative methods strengthens the link between the analysis based on the study of sources and the solution of the concrete qualitative problem of the research. This link becomes especially clear in those parts where the results of the statistical analysis of the source are set forth--in the examination of professional censuses and the budgets of peasant households. In both cases the problem of the internal differen-

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tiation of the basic classes of Soviet society is the focus of the researchers. However, this problem is studied with the aid of different methods. Thus, in the analysis of the materials of a professional census of workers and urban employees of Russia matrices of twin relationships between different socio-cultural indications. The latter were examined as qualitative variables, and to expose the closeness of the statistical dependence between them coefficients were used that were based on a measure of information of joint distribution of indicators. The analysis of the twin relationships allowed the authors to elucidate the role of different factors in the differentiation of the working class. Thus, the investigators came to the conclusion that the level of the link of the workers with the soil--a factor which is assigned a significant place in intra-class differences--plays an appreciable role only in the regions that are least developed with respect to industry, as well as in enterprises located in a rural locality. At the same time, a significant role was played by such factors as the duration of the link with industry, the size of income, and others (p 151).

The analysis of peasant budgets yielded interesting results. This source allows the characterization not only of the economic and social, but also the cultural activity of the peasantry since it took into account cash expenditures of the peasants for all needs. Factor analysis of the economic characteristics showed clearly that gross agricultural income is the most sensitive and generalizing characteristic, which characterizes the dimensions of the peasant household in all economic-geographic regions that were examined. It is closely associated with the provision of the means of production--land, cattle, and implements. However, this characteristic characterizes the general economic state of the household with insufficient preciseness; a second important parameter is the size of incomes from non-agricultural trades. In addition, the for the study of the internal class structure of the peasantry of the 1920's extremely important conclusion was drawn concerning how the natural and climatic conditions of the various economic-geographic regions reinforced or weakened, but did not break the basic ties of the internal structure of the agricultural household. In characterizing the budgets, the authors noted that "the unique possibility of studying the cultural aspect of the peasants, including also the level of literacy, in connection with their membership in a certain socio-economic group, as well as the prospect of the exposure of the factors of the cultural development of the village, distinguish this source advantageously from the others" (p 288).

The authors show convincingly that the analysis of the source with the aid of electronic computers makes it possible to approach the solution of a number of important questions that were not properly illuminated in the literature, in particular in what way the economic peculiarities of the peasant household determine the size of expenditures for cultural and hygienic needs. The research not only confirmed naturally-arising hypotheses, but also made possible the posing of a number of interesting questions. Thus, the conclusion presents itself naturally about the fact that both the size of gross income and the intensity of trade activity are positively associated with the magnitude of expenditures for cultural needs. However, the economic differences among households do by far not fully explain the dimensions of expenditures for cultural needs. Among the well-to-do households, the members of which are engaged in seasonal work, there is a sufficiently large percentage of households which have no (or almost no) "cultural" expenditures. Another fact requires explanation: The non-linear dependence of expenditures for cultural needs on the magnitude of income of the household, which

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expresses itself in the falling of the average magnitude of these expenditures in the middle peasant households compared to the poor peasant and kulak households.

To explain these facts, as the authors themselves acknowledge, a more profound statistical analysis of the source is needed, in particular a study of the correlation of "cultural" expenditures with other socio-economic indicators. Sometimes a divergence is noted among the tasks of the research and the selected methods of analysis of the source. For example, in the study of the structure of social generalities it is expedient to utilize the methods of the discernment of models allowing the distinction of groups of individuals or families which are most similar in terms of socio-economic and cultural parameters.

Of course, the authors themselves are aware that they have by far not exhausted all the possibilities of the quantitative analysis of mass sources. But it is indisputable that what has already been done in the book speaks to the outstanding results and great possibilities of the new and important direction in the social sciences which centers around the study of sources. The systematization of the experience of the use of electronic computers in the analysis of mass statistical sources on the socio-economic history of Soviet society makes it possible to outline the basic prospects of this direction. As is correctly noted in the work, the most important task is the creation of a bank of computer information that would bring together, on the basis of common principles, the information of all sources accessible to investigators. The creation of such a bank will provide the possibility of combining the information of various sources within the framework of the solution of a single scientific problem--which will increase the efficiency of their use many times. The concentration of presently uncoordinated information will make it possible to make wider use of the possibilities of the hypothetical-deductive approach in research and thereby to penetrate more deeply into the essence of the historical process. The possibility emerges of approaching in real earnest the construction of models of social processes. The creation of such models will not only make it possible to understand history better, but also to make more reliable forecasts of the change of social structure--which, undoubtedly, will constitute a new stage in the development of historical-sociological research.

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NEW BOOK SEES ADMINISTRATIVE ROLE FOR LABOR COLLECTIVES

Moscow SOVETSKOYE GOSUDARSTVO I PRAVO in Russian No 4, Apr 1982 pp 141-143

[Review by V. A. Maslennikov, candidate in juridical sciences, of book "Trudovoy Kollektiv Kak Ob "Yekt i Sub" Yekt Upravleniya" [The Labor Collective as an Object and Subject of Management] edited by A. S. Pashkov, Leningrad, IZDATEL'TSTVO LGU, 1980, 118 pp]

[Text] The constitutional consolidation of the role of the labor collective as a component element of the political system of Soviet society has stimulated an interest in a study of the different aspects of its structure and functioning. On the basis of concrete materials which were obtained during the course of the composition of draft plans for the social development of a number of Leningrad enterprises, the monograph examines certain philosophical, sociological, socio-psychological, and legal problems of the participation of the labor collectives of industrial enterprises in the system of social management.

Among the basic points of the book, let us take note of the interpretation of the concept of the labor collective of a state enterprise with regard to which a generally accepted position has not yet been worked out. The authors of the section dealing with this (A. S. Pashkov and A. T. Perfil'yev), taking as their point of departure the basic ideas of the "theory of the collective" which has been put forward by A. V. Venediktov, look upon the collective of a state enterprise as an objective social formation which possesses a definite organization, an internal structure, and the appropriate managerial agencies. (Pp 8-9) "An analysis of the legislation in effect and of the practice of its application," it is emphasized in the work, "testifies to the fruitfulness of the theory of the collective which has the advantage that it makes it possible to understand and cover the labor collective in all of its complex and diverse aspects and that it provides the fullest validation of the labor collective as a subject of law." (P 56) An important aspect of this study is its thesis that the basic social functions of the collective (production-technical, socio-economic, organizational-managerial, and ideological-educational) are realized in the activities of all of the structural elements of the collective as a social organization (that is, administration, public organizations, and self-actuating agencies of the collective); moreover, with the application of both law and non-law means. (Pp 13-16, 57-58) In accordance with this, the possibility arises of studying the relationships of the labor collective with the other elements of the system of social management on the basis of recognizing in it the

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quality of an independent subject of law, and a participant in an extensive range of relationships which are regulated by the norms of the various branches of law (constitutional, administrative, financial, labor, and so forth). From this there follows an important conclusion: The social functions of labor collectives are realized not only on the basis of political-ideological imperatives, but also on the basis of legal norms.

The singling out of the "managerial" function as an independent function of the labor collective has occurred in the literature before; however, in the book under review this function of the collective has become pivotal in the study. The authors distinguish the following three basic organizational forms of the participation of collectives in management: a) the direct participation of workers in discussing and deciding upon state and public affairs; b) the participation of collectives in deciding upon political, economic, and social issues through the mediation of public organizations which have the task of expressing the interests of collectives; and c) the actual managerial work of the collective's directing agency and of its administration. The two basic directions in which the collective's participation in management is carried out are also singled out: within the collective, in the sphere of its labor and public life; and outside of it, in its interactions with other elements of the political system, and with the institutions of socialist democracy. (P 57)

By performing their manifold functions in the system of social management, labor collectives help in the realization of the leading role of the workers, especially of the working class, in society, which provides grounds for acknowledging the labor collective as having the quality of a public political institution. (P 20) An important and controversial concrete problem--the relationships of labor collectives with the territorial agencies of power and management--is examined from these positions.

Proceeding from the task of increasing the role of the local soviets in ensuring the overall nature of the economic and social development of a territory, the author of the section of the book dealing with this (P. N. Lebedev) calls attention to two important points. On the one hand, he takes a critical position with regard to arguments in favor of a substantial expansion of the activities of enterprises to satisfy the social needs of their members, not without grounds believing that this path of reducing labor turnover and creating stable labor collectives cannot be regarded as absolutely indisputable (since a substantial improvement of social living conditions at one set of enterprises results in an increase in labor turnover at those enterprises which, because of various reasons, including those which do not depend upon the efforts of their collectives, do not have sufficient funds for housing and social and cultural construction). In the opinion of the author, a shift of the center of gravity in the struggle against labor turnover to factors which accompany labor activity (the amount of wages and working conditions, the degree to which the social and everyday needs of workers is satisfied) will develop into a "luring away" of workers and into an increase in "collective inequality." P. N. Lebedev sees the chief stimulus for attracting a worker into production activity and maintaining

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the stability of labor relations in the equalization of working and living conditions at all enterprises, and in a maximum curtailment of hard physical and unhealthy labor.

The author correctly calls attention to the fact that sometimes in collisions between the ispolkoms of local soviets and enterprises and organizations which are not under their jurisdiction the latter turn out to be the "injured party." From this there follows the natural conclusion that an expansion of the jurisdiction of the local soviets in their relationship with enterprises and organizations which are not subject to their authority has to have definite limits. Incidentally, while it substantially expands the authority of the soviet in the planning of the economic and social development of territories and in controlling the construction of housing and social and domestic objects, the 1981 decree of the CC CPSU, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and USSR Council of Ministers "On a Further Increase in the Role of the Soviets of People's Deputies in Economic Construction" proceeds from a premise regarding the necessity for coordinating the positions of enterprises, organizations, and departments with those of the local soviets, without depriving enterprises, associations, and their superior organizations of the rights needed by them to effectively carry out their functions of satisfying the social needs of their workers.*

In our view, it is an expansion of contract relationships between enterprises and organizations and the local soviets, reinforced by legal responsibility for the proper execution of these commitments, that is under present-day conditions the most effective way of ensuring the overall development of territories. Moreover, one of the central issues in improving the legal contract relationships of the local soviets with the labor collectives of enterprises and organizations of superior subordination is the establishment of the necessary responsibility of the sides, including civil legal responsibility, for the fulfillment of adopted commitments.

The question of a worker's satisfaction with his work is at the center of the attention of scholars who are studying the problem of social activeness. On the basis of sociological studies which were conducted at eight Leningrad enterprises, A. N. Sharov comes to the conclusion that an individual's subjective attitude toward his work and enterprise is pervasive for all of the types of a person's activity (p 43), while Yu. S. Suslov emphasizes the necessity for making wider use of the mechanisms of social psychological compensation in order to increase a worker's overall satisfaction with his work, including the degree to which the ordinary worker is involved in the management of an enterprise's affairs. (P 33)

The book cites the data of sociological studies which show the level of the public political preparedness of workers, the basic indicators and sources of

* VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR, No 13, 1981, p 436.

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their information on the social and economic problems of the work of enterprises, and also their opinion regarding the administration's position with respect to the initiative of workers. (Pp 48-50) However, although the individual items of data are of interest, nevertheless, an integrated picture which reflects the forms, methods, and effectiveness of the participation of labor collectives in the management of enterprises is not created. One regrets the fact that the indicators which have been obtained by the Leningrad sociologists are practically not compared by the authors of the book to the results of analogous questionnaires which have been conducted by other researchers, which reduces the generalization level of their own data.

In recent years there has been a marked increase in interest in the questions connected with the formation of labor collectives, and the selection and placement of leading cadres. Analyzing the legislation and practice, Ye. M. Kanevskaya takes note of a tendency toward granting primary labor collectives (teams) the right to admit new members into their midst, and she proposes the consolidation in a legislative act now being prepared on the rights of the labor collective of the rule that the hiring of workers be performed with the preliminary agreement of most of the members of the team, and that the team leader be elected by the team. (Pp 72, 75) A definite step in this direction has been taken by the 31 December 1980 Standard Regulation on the Production Team, Team Leader, Team Council, and Team Leaders' Council. It is established there that when new workers are included in a team the opinion of the team is taken into consideration, and that the team leader is appointed by an administration representative upon a presentation by the foreman and with regard to the team's opinion.* Of course, it would be desirable for a greater degree of clarity of the formulations to be reached in the future legislation, and for them to be applied to a wider range of leading cadres.

The book contains a special chapter devoted to the social-psychological aspects of management in the labor collective which was written by a collective of social psychology--V. A. Bogdanov, V. Ye. Semenov, A. A. Rusalina, and Yu. N. Yemel'yanov. From their point of view, management and self-management in the labor collective are "processes of influence on the interaction and socialization of the members of a collective and on their social aims for the purpose of creating a united stress-resistant collective which is effective in public political and production respects." (P 89) In this connection, they examine the contents and basic indicators of the social-psychological climate in the collective, the social-psychological characteristics of the leader as the subject of the management of the collective, and also certain methods of their psychological preparation. The inclusion in the book of this kind of material broadens the ideas of the legal specialist on the real social-psychological mechanisms of the functioning of the labor collective and, thereby, promotes a deeper study of it.

* BYULLETEN' GOSUDARSTVENNOGO KOMITETA SSSR PO TRUDU I SOTSIAL'NYM VOPROSAM, No 4, 1981, pp 4-5.

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ETHNODEMOGRAPHIC SOURCEBOOK REVIEWED

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII in Russian No 3, Mar 82 pp 139-142

[Review by A. Ya. Shevelenko of book "Naseleniye mira. Etnodemograficheskiy spravochnik" [The Population of the World. Ethnodemographic Reference Book] by S. I. Bruk, Nauka, Moscow, 1981, 880 pages]

[Text] S. I. Bruk, doctor of geographical sciences, is a specialist on ethnodemography and ethnic cartography. Monographs on this subject matter have come from his pen, as well as parts, chapters and maps in many collective works.¹ The book under review is a comprehensive reference volume. Giving a demographic survey of the world as a whole, the author cites information about the size and structure of the population: Its dynamic and reproduction, its growth from medieval times, the contemporary "demographic explosion", the birth-rate and death-rate, the family and age structure, the sexual composition, migrations, the distribution of the population and urbanization. In regard to the ethnic picture of the world, he writes about the existing ethnic communities, ethnic processes and ethnic formations, the numerical strength of the peoples, their national self-consciousness, language families, racial composition, and religious views. This part of the work is concluded with summary tables containing basic geographical data about all countries, the demographic indicators of the population in each one, the largest cities, the most important peoples, the language groups, and the racial strength of the ethnic communities. In moving on to the ethnodemographic survey of the regions of the world and the countries separately, the author reports information (arranged in approximately the same columns as above) on the USSR, on Europe beyond the border and on Asia beyond the border, on Africa, America, Australia and Oceania, historical information being given in paragraphs about the individual peoples, including historical data about each one which explain its origin and development. The reference volume contains an alphabetic list of the peoples of the earth indicating their numerical strength. All in all the book contains information on 210 countries and almost 1,400 peoples. No other specialized book published in our country contains anything similar, if you please.

The population as the main productive force is illuminated in the book in two of its aspects--the ethnic and the demographic, the first one yielding in the majority of cases in development and the constants of the second one being calculated primarily for the end of the 1970's. The reference volume contains generalized quantitative data from a mass of other sources and thus becomes a necessary aid for the historian. Specialists will constantly turn to the book by S. I. Bruk,

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making intensive use of the material that fills it.

The professional historian can draw a number of useful data from it: About the types of ethnic communities, beginning with the varicus family tribe formations of the primitive communal stage and ending with the contemporary nations, as well as the metaethnic communities with all of their inherent processes of consolidation, assimilation, isolation, blending and integration (pp 71-83); about the ways of formation of national consciousness (pp 87 ff.); about the essentially new classification of the peoples of the earth adopted by the author (pp 97 ff.), which takes fully into account the latest scientific data concerning ethnogenesis. Interesting are the characterizations of the historical evolution of the peoples, which are compressed but saturated with facts. This concerns chiefly the nations and nationalities of the USSR (independent short essays on each one of them are inserted on pp 221-251), Asia beyond the borders as a whole (pp 369-545), and selectively--many regions of Africa and America. To a lesser extent this may be said about Europe beyond the borders.

The reference volume well justifies its functional purpose. This is especially noticeable when it is compared with the literature which is close to it in subject mater. If, for example, one can find in it data about the majority of the now existing 2,000 peoples of the earth, only a few dozen peoples each figure in the theoretical-methodological book by A. Yagel'skiy, in the research of V. I. Kozlov, in the manual of E. L. Shuvalov, in the scientific-popular work of V. V. Pokshishevskiy, and in the previous reference work (a collective work) published in our country. ² Having turned to the in part conceptually similar works of the American sociologists G. Trewartha and J. Spengler, the English demographers D. Glass and D. Eversley, C. McEvedy and R. Jones, the Italian and German statisticians M. Strassoldo and K. Witthauer, and, finally, to the generalizing publication undertaken by the United Nations, ³ we become convinced of their relatively smaller degree of completeness. If the reader would want to find compact quantitative material on the 272 nations with a population of over 1 million each, he would previously have had to leaf through practically the entire multi-volume series "The Peoples of the World", published by the Institute of Ethnography of the USSR Academy of Sciences, or to make hundreds of inquiries in different encyclopedias. Now all of this is concentrated in one.

The book by S. I. Bruk is basically intended to meet the needs of ethnographers and specialists in modern history. Therefore, it is precisely the historical part of the paragraphs concerning the past which is elaborated in less detailed fashion in the book. This circumstance gives rise to the debatability of some of its propositions affecting the more remote epochs. Thus, the author notes that "the character of the migrations of the population in the last decades has rather fundamentally changed. Along with economic factors, which have always played an important role in the development of migration processes, political factors are becoming of increasingly great significance in the determination of the direction of migrations. . . . Sometimes migrations are caused by national and religious motives" (p 48). This assertion is insufficiently legitimate. Previously, too, political and religious factors exerted the strongest influence on migrations. For example, after the abrogation by Louis XIV in 1685 of the Edicts of Nantes and Nimes, 400,000 Huguenots, who were being persecuted by the Catholic Church, left France and went to protestant countries. The punitive laws of the Anglican Church during

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1695-1745 against the Catholics of Ireland induced a mass of Irish to move to America. One can also mention the French bourgeois revolution at the end of the 18th century, which compelled many thousands of nobles to flee abroad, above all for political reasons. Or let us take such a grandiose migration movement as the Great Migration of Peoples during the 4th-7th centuries: At that time dozens of ethnic groupings were pushed out from their long-occupied places by the conquerors and, having set out on the long road, then themselves moved others, these migrations being by far not always caused by purely economic reasons.

The problem of urbanization requires discussion, which affects a number of controversial aspects. It is solved by the combination of the results of investigations at the macro-, meso-, and micro-levels.⁴ The present reference volume, which generalizes mass indicators, is based mainly on the achievements of statistical macro-research. Hence the possibility of a partial lack of coincidence of the conclusions contained in it with the results of the study of concrete phenomena in "small scope". For example, the author included in the list of "millionaire-cities" (by number of inhabitants) for 1975 30 cities in the United States with a total population of 94.6 million people (p 163), meanwhile narrowly specialized works name 27 such cities in the United States with a total population of 83 million people.⁵ However, the root of the variant readings, evidently, is to be found not in inaccuracies, but in unequal models of estimation or in the extraordinary mobility of the urban population which call forth the transient character of such calculations even within the framework of one year.

It is not entirely clear from the text what ultimate meaning the author assigns to the concept of urbanization itself. The impression is created that he simply understands it to mean the growth of cities and their population. Meanwhile different points of view on this question are expressed in the literature. Some treat urbanization as a process which consists of three stages: The initial separation of the city from the country; the further withdrawal of the rural population, leading to the growth of cities; and the gradual liquidation of the difference between town and country.⁶ Others focus primary attention on the socio-economic process and perceive in urbanization the concentration in cities of the highest achievements of production and culture with their subsequent dissemination everywhere⁷ (sometimes they call the second phase indirect urbanization).⁸ Still others treat the given concept also by stages, but under different criteria: The growth of cities, the thickening of their network, the formation of whole systems of cities, and their amalgamation into megalopolitan units.⁹ Of course, a reference volume is not the place for theoretical discussions. We are merely speaking about the desirability of a more problem-centered organization of the rich data cited there.

In some other cases one would like to see in the book a more clear-cut division of the material. Thus, for example, the part dealing with migrations (pp 48-55), which is saturated with interesting facts, is not broken down into headings--sufficiently traditional for the specialized literature--of stationary migrations (change of the permanent population), seasonal migrations, pendulum migrations (labor journeys), and non-stationary migrations,¹⁰ although the author correctly breaks down the material between external and intra-state migrations. His point of view on the sufficiently high level of purposeful regulation of migration flows in the USSR (see p 54) seems too optimistic. Unfortunately, in the meanwhile the case is somewhat different: "The proportion of the population which is being

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moved as the result of organization still remains exceedingly low. The basic masses of migrants move spontaneously, selecting the routes of their migrations on their own responsibility and at their own risk. . . The migration processes are still far from meeting national economic and public interests."¹¹

Full of interesting historical and ethnographic data are the characterizations of the peoples and states of the globe, including also the ones that have been formed recently, which are inserted in the second part of the work. The author combines here conciseness of exposition with diversity of the cited data. Let us take, for example, Vanuatu (pp 836-838), which gained independence on 30 July 1980. It is already taken into account and the following information is reported about it: Whose colony it was and how it was administered, where it is situated, of what territories it consists, its administrative structure, general geographic data, population, ways of emigration and immigration, growth of the population, history from olden times to our day, ethnic composition, linguistic picture, and the religious beliefs of the inhabitants. And so it is throughout the book.

In essence, the reader received a unique publication--a one-volume encyclopedia of the peoples of the earth.

FOOTNOTES

1. S. I. Bruk, "Atlas narodov mira [Atlas of the Peoples of the World], Moscow, 1964; by the same author, "Problemy kartografirovaniya v etnografii" [Problems of Cartography in Ethnography], Moscow, 1973; S. Bruk, "Die Bevoelkerung der Welt heute" [The Population of the World Today], Moscow, 1977; S. Brouk, "La population du monde aujourd'hui" [The Population of the World Today], Moscow, 1980, etc. See also: "Narody Peredney Azii" [The Peoples of the Near East], Moscow, 1957; "Ocherki obshchey etnografii (Obshchiye svedeniya, Avstraliya i Okeaniya, Amerika, Afrika)" [Essays in General Ethnography (General Information: Australia and Oceania, America, Africa)], Moscow, 1957; "Aziatskaya chast' SSSR" [The Asiatic Part of the USSR], Moscow, 1960; "Zarubezhnaya Aziya" [Asia Beyond Our Borders], Moscow, 1959; "Yevropeyskaya chast' SSSR" [The European Part of the USSR], Moscow, 1968; "Materialy I mezhdvostvennogo soveshchaniya po geografii naseleniya" [Materials of the First Inter-Department Conference on the Geography of the Population], Moscow-Leningrad, 1961; "Chislennost' i rasseleniye narodov mira" [Numerical Strength and Settlement of the Peoples of the World], Moscow, 1962; "Narody yevropeyskoy chasti SSSR" [The Peoples of the European Part of the USSR], Vol I-II, Moscow, 1964; "Naseleniye mira" [The Population of the World], Moscow, 1965; "Narody Vostochnoy Azii" [The Peoples of East Asia], Moscow-Leningrad, 1965; "Naseleniye zemnogo chara" [The Population of the Globe], Moscow, 1965; "Naseleniye mira (osobaya chast' t. 5 Kratkoy geograficheskoy entsiklopedii)" [The Population of the World (Special part of volume 5 of the Short Geographic Encyclopedia)], Moscow, 1966; "Narody Yugo-Vostochnoy Azii" [The Peoples of South-East Asia], Moaxoq, 1966; "Rasy i narody. Ezhegodnik" [Races and Peoples. Yearbook], Nos 1-11, Moscow, 1971-1981; "Problemy kartografirovaniya v yazykoznanii i etnografii" [Problems of Cartography in Linguistics and Ethnography], Leningrad, 1974; "Etnografiya v stranakh sotsializma. Ocherki razvitiya nauki" [Ethnography in the Countries of Socialism. Essays in the Development of a Science], Moscow, 1975; "Geogra-

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- fiya i razvivayushchiesya strany [Geography and the Developing Countries], Moscow, 1977; "Areal'nyye issledovaniya v yazykoznanii i etnografii" [Areal Research in Linguistics and Ethnography], Leningrad, 1978; "Issledovaniya po obshchey etnografii" [Research on General Ethnography], Moscow, 1979, and others.
2. A. Yagel'skiy, "Geografiya naseleniya" [The Geography of Population], Moscow, 1980, ch II; V. I. Kozlov, "Etnicheskaya demografiya" [Ethnic Demography], Moscow, 1977, pp 33-47; Ye. L. Shuvalov, "Geografiya naseleniya" [The Geography of Population], Moscow, 1977, pp 50-63; V. V. Pokshishevskiy, "Geografiya naseleniya zarubezhnykh stran" [The Geography of the Population of Foreign Countries], Moscow, 1971, pp 72-82; "Narodonaseleniye stran mira. Spravochnik" [The Population of the Countries of the World. Reference Guide], Moscow, 1978, pp 370-374, 393-397.
 3. D. V. Glass, D. E. C. Eversley (ed), "Population in History. Essays in Historical Demography", London, 1965; G. T. Trewartha, "A Geography of Population: World Patterns", New York, 1969; by the same author, "The Less Developed Realm: A Geography of Its Population", New York, 1972; K. Witthauer, "Bevoelkerungszahlen im Wandel. Lawine oder Aufgabe?" [Population Figures in the Process of Change. Avalanche or Task?], Gotha, 1971; M. Strassoldo, "Lingue e nazionalita nelle rilevazioni demografiche" [Language and Nationality in Demographic Studies], Trieste, 1977; J. J. Spengler, "Facing Zero Population Growth: Reactions and Interpretations, Past and Present", Durham, 1978; C. McEvedy, R. Jones, "Atlas of World Population History", London, 1978; "Patterns of Urban and Rural Population Growth", United Nations, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, POPULATION STUDIES, No 68, New York, 1980.
 4. N. T. Agafonov, S. B. Lavrov, B. S. Khorev, "Magistrali razvitiya geografii naseleniya SSSR" [The Main Lines of Development of the Geography of the Population of the USSR], in the book "Sovremennyye voprosy geografii naseleniya" [Contemporary Questions of the Geography of Population], Leningrad, 1977, p 10.
 5. B. L. Ginzburg, "Millionnyye goroda mira v XX veke" [Million-Strong Cities of the World in the 20th Century], ibid, p 133.
 6. B. Khorev, "Urbanizatsiya i edinaya sistema rasseleniya v usloviyakh razvitogo sotsializma" [Urbanization and a Common System of Settling in Conditions of Developed Socialism], in the book "Rost gorodov i sistema rasseleniya" [The Growth of Cities and the System of Settling], Moscow, 1975, p 5.
 7. O. N. Yanitskiy, "Urbanizatsiya i nekotoryye problemy obshchestvennogo razvitiya" [Urbanization and Some Problems of Social Development], in the book "Urbanizatsiya i formirovaniya sistem rasseleniya" [Urbanization and the Formation of Systems of Settling], Moscow, 1978, p 19.
 8. I. Musil, I. Link, "Urbanizatsiya v ChSSR i nekotoryye ee osobennosti" [Urbanization in the Czech Socialist Republic and Some Its Peculiarities], in the book "Urbanizatsiya i rasseleniye" [Urbanization and Settling], Moscow, 1975, p 47.

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9. A. D. Rondeli, "Osobennosti formirovaniya regional'nykh grupp (sistem) gorodov Irana" [Peculiarities of the Formation of Regional Groups (Systems) of Cities in Iran], in the book "Problemy geografii naseleniya i ispol'zovaniya territorii" [Problems of the Geography of Population and the Use of Territory], Tiflis, 1976, p 73. See also: "Mezhdunarodnyye problemy narodonaseleniya" [International Problems of Population], Moscow, 1981.
10. G. Merzhanov, V. Chapek, "Vidy migratsii naseleniya i ikh klassifikatsiya" [Types of Migration of Population and Their Classification], in the book "Rost gorodov i sistema rasseleniya", p 63.
11. L. Rybakovskiy, "Kacheli migratsii" [The Swing of Migrations], PRAVDA, 11 Sep 1981.

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NEW HISTORIANS IN SOVIET ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII in Russian No 3, Mar 82 pp 105-107

[Text] In accordance with the Statute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, elections of members (academicians) and corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences were held at its General Assembly on 28 December 1981. Elected to membership were 44 academicians and 91 corresponding members. In the Department of History 2 members and 5 corresponding members were elected.

Elected as member of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the specialty of "History of the USSR" was Aleksandr Mikhailovich Samsonov, senior scientific associate of the Institute of History of the USSR of the USSR Academy of Sciences (city of Moscow), born in 1908, Russian, member of the CPSU, correspondent of the USSR Academy of Sciences, doctor of historical sciences, specialist in the history of Soviet society and military history, author of approximately 150 publications, including several monographs. In his works "The Great Battle of Moscow. 1941-1942," "From the Volga to the Baltic. An Essay in the History of the 3rd Guard Mechanized Corps. 1942-1945", "The Battle of Stalingrad. From Defense and Retreat to the Great Victory on the Volga", "The Failure of Fascist Aggression", "The Defeat of the Wehrmacht Near Moscow", and "At the Walls of Stalingrad" are characterized the greatest stages and events of the struggle of the Soviet people with the Fascist invaders. They re-search problems of the history of the Second World War, reveal some of its important aspects, subject the anti-scientific conceptions of bourgeois authors to criticism, show the decisive contribution of the Soviet Union to the crushing of Hitlerite Germany and imperialist Japan, and uncover the laws which determine its victory. These books have been translated into a number of foreign languages. Under the editorship and with the participation of A. M. Samsonov, such collective monographs and collections of articles and memoirs have been published as "The Liberation of Hungary from Fascism", "The Downfall of the Hitlerite Attack on Moscow. 25 Years of the Crushing of the German-Fascist Troops Near Moscow. 1941-1966", "The Defense of Leningrad. 1941-1944. Memoirs and Diaries of Participants", "The Stalingrad Epopee", "The Liberation of Belorussia. 1944", "The Soviet Union During the Years of the Great Patriotic War. 1941-1945", "May 9, 1945. Memoirs", and others. He was a member of the Chief Editorial Council for the publication of "The History of the USSR from Ancient Times to Our Day" and editor-in-chief of volume X in this series, a member of the editorial board of volumes 5 and 6 of "The History of the Second World War", and the scientific editor of "A Short History of the USSR". A. M. Samsonov is the editor-in-chief of the journal ISTORICHESKIYE ZAPISKI.

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Elected as member of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the specialty of "General History" was Sergey Leonidovich Tikhvinskiy, rector of the Diplomatic Academy of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, editor-in-chief of the journal NOVAYA I NOVEYSHAYA ISTORIYA (city of Moscow), born in 1918, Russian, member of the CPSU, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, doctor of historical sciences, professor, specialist in modern and recent history of China and Japan, historiography, the study of the sources and history of international relations in the Far East, author of over 300 publications, including the monographs: "The Movement for Reforms in China at the End of the 19th Century and Kang Youwei", "Sun Yat-sen. Foreign Policy Views and Practice. (From the History of the National Liberation Struggle of the Chinese People 1885-1925)", "The History of China and the Present", and others. His works have been published in several foreign languages. He took active part in the preparation of the multi-volume works "World History" and "The History of Diplomacy", "The History of the Foreign Policy of the USSR", and others, he is the initiator of the elaboration of the problem of the formation of the Chinese nation, the ideology of Chinese nationalism, and is the investigator of other important problems of the history of China. He has distinguished himself in the criticism of anti-Marxist, Maoist conceptions of the historical development of China. S. L. Tikhvinskiy has made a great contribution to the study of Russo-Japanese and Soviet-Japanese relations, the foreign policy of the USSR, and the national liberation movement in the developing countries. He was the director and a participant of the author collectives of the collective volumes of articles "China. Japan. History and Philology", "China and Her Neighbors in Ancient and Medieval Times", "The Manchu Dynasty in China", "The Xin Hai Revolution in China", "The Tatar-Mongols in Asia and Europe", "Sun Yat-sen. 1866-1966. In Commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of His Birth", and the collective monograph "The Modern History of China". A number of collections of documents on the foreign policy of the USSR were published with his participation, including "The USSR at International Conferences of the Period of the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945", as well as about the relations of the USSR with other socialist countries, on Soviet-German, Soviet-French, and Soviet-Mexican relations, the fundamental publication "Russia and the USA: Establishment of Relations. 1765-1815", the director of the publication of which he was on the Soviet side, the publication of documents on Russian-Chinese Relations in the 17th-18th Centuries, and publications on the foreign policy of Russia. S. L. Tikhvinskiy devotes a great deal of attention to the training of scientific cadres and is the deputy academician secretary of the Department of History of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the chairman of the National Committee of Historians of the Soviet Union, a member of the Bureau of the International Committee of Historical Sciences, the first deputy chairman of the Central Management Board of the Society for Soviet-Chinese Friendship, and the vice-president of the "USSR-Japan Society".

Elected as corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the specialty of "History of the USSR" was Valeriy Pavlovich Alekseyev, senior scientific associate of the Institute of Ethnography imeni N. N. Miklukho-Maklay of the USSR Academy of Sciences (city of Moscow), born in 1929, Russian, non-party member, doctor of historical sciences, specialist in historical anthropology, author of more than 300 publications, including "The Origin of the Peoples of Eastern Europe. (Cranio-logical Research)", "The Origin of the Peoples of the Caucasus. Craniological Research", "Paleoanthropology of the Terrestrial Globe and the Formation of Human

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Races. Paleolith", "Osteometry. Method of Anthropological Research", "The Geography of Human Races", "Historical Anthropology", and others. The majority of his works are devoted to the elaboration, on the basis of anthropological material, of the problems of ethnogenesis, the relationship of contemporary and ancient peoples, the interrelationship of social and biological factors in the history of mankind, anthropogenesis, the demography of the ancient population, and the level of the productive forces in primitive society and its periodization. The works of V. P. Alekseyev have been translated into foreign languages. He is a member of the permanent Organizational Committee of the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnographical Sciences.

Elected as corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the specialty of "General History" was Grigoriy Maksimovich Bongard-Levin, sector head of the Institute for Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences (city of Moscow), born in 1933, Jew, member of the CPSU, doctor of historical sciences, specialist in the history and culture of Central and South Asia, author of more than 100 publications, including the monographs "India of the Epoch of the Maurya", "Ancient Indian Civilization. Philosophy, Science and Religion", "The Art of Sri Lanka. The Classical Period", "Research on Ancient India and Central Asia", and others. His works are devoted to the problems of the history, culture and ethnogenesis of the peoples of India, the socio-economic structure of ancient Indian society, and the history of Buddhism and Central Asian monuments of Indian culture. For his Indological research he was awarded the J. Nehru Prize and the Gold Medal of the Asiatic Society of Bengali. He is vice-president of the International Association for Sanskritology, honorary member of the Indian Archeological Society, and a number of his works have been published abroad. G. M. Bongard-Levin is a member of the editorial board of the journal VESTNIK DREVNEY ISTORII, deputy chairman of the editorial board of the series "Written Monuments of the Peoples of the East", and a member of the Executive Committee of the Society for Soviet-Indian Friendship.

Elected as corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the specialty of "History of the USSR" was Yelena Yioasafovna Druzhinina, senior scientific associate of the Institute of History of the USSR of the USSR Academy of Sciences (city of Moscow), born in 1916, Russian, member of the CPSU, doctor of historical sciences, specialist in patriotic history of the 18th and 19th centuries and the history of Russo-German cultural relations, author of more than 100 printed works, including the monographs: "The Peace of Kuchuk-Kainardzhi in 1774 (Its Preparation and Conclusion)", "The Northern Black Sea Littoral during 1775-1800", and "The Southern Ukraine in the Period of the Crisis of Feudalism, 1825-1860". These works show the progressive consequences of Russia's exit to the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, and the role of the popular masses in the settlement and economic assimilation of this region. A large place in her research is occupied by the elucidation of the social division of labor between the "outlying districts" and the internal gubernii [provinces] of Russia and by the refutation of the conceptions of bourgeois authors who attempt to distort the character of Russia's influence on the Ukraine. E. I. Druzhinina took part in the preparation of a number of collective works, including "Essays on the History of the USSR". She is a member of the International Commission on Slavic Research and the Commission of Historians of the USSR and the GDR, and works in the All-Russian Society for the Preservation of Monuments of History and Culture.

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Elected as corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the specialty of "History of the USSR" was Baydabek Akhmedovich Tulepbayev, vice-president of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR (city of Alma-Ata), born in 1921, Kazakh, member of the CPSU, doctor of historical sciences, professor, Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR, specialist in the history of agrarian transformations in Central Asia and Kazakhstan, author of more than 70 publications, including the monographs: "The Triumph of Leninist Ideas of the Socialist Transformation of Agriculture in Central Asia and Kazakhstan", "Agrarian Transformations in the Republics of the Soviet East", "The Realization of the Leninist Agrarian Policy of the Party in the Republics of Central Asia", and "The Communist Party of Uzbekistan in the Struggle for a Steep Upsurge in Agriculture (1953-1958)". B. A. Tulepbayev is a deputy of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, a member of the Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, a member of the Alma-Ata Obkom of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, and chairman of the management board of the republic society "Znaniye" [Knowledge].

One vacancy for a member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and two vacancies for corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences remained unfilled since none of the candidates for them being voted on received the necessary majority of votes.

Elected as corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences in the specialty of "Ethnography" was Kirill Vasil'yevich Chistov, editor-in-chief of the journal "Soviet Ethnography", sector head of the Institute of Ethnography imeni N. N. Miklukho-Maklay of the USSR Academy of Sciences (city of Leningrad), born in 1919, Russian, member of the CPSU, doctor of historical sciences, professor, specialist in Slavic ethnography and the study of folklore, author of more than 200 publications, including the monographs: "Russian Popular Socio-Utopian Legends of the 17th-19th Centuries" and "National Poetess I. A. Fedosova. Essay on the Life and Creative Work". The research of K. V. Chistov is devoted to the methodology of the study of the historical process, the theory of spiritual culture, the development of ethnography and the study of folklore, socio-psychology and socio-linguistics. A number of his works have been translated into foreign languages.. A member of the authors' collective of the work "Contemporary Ethnic Processes in the USSR", he was awarded the State Prize of the USSR in 1981, he is vice-president of the International Society of Researchers of Folklore in Europe, an honorary member of the Polish Ethnographic Society, the Finnish Literary Society, and conducts pedagogical work at Leningrad University.

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ALL-UNION CONFERENCE OF JURISTS REPORTED

Moscow SOVETSKOYE GOSUDARSTVO I PRAVO in Russian No 4, April 1982 pp 131-139

[Conference Report: "The Tasks of Developing Juridical Science"]

[Excerpt] In October 1981 the All-Union Scientific Coordination Conference of Jurists, "The 26th CPSU Congress and the Tasks of the Development of Juridical Science," was held in Moscow. The conference which was organized by the Scientific Council "The Laws of the Development of the State, the Administration, and the Law" of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education was the most impressive forum of legal specialists in recent years. More than 1200 legal scholars and practical workers took part in its work.

Seven reports were heard at the plenary session. In opening the conference, the USSR Minister of Justice V. I. Terebilov emphasized that in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, juridical science was faced with responsible tasks. Soviet legal science had attained definite results in solving the theoretical problems of the state and the law, and in introducing scientific achievements into practice. V. I. Terebilov took note of the necessity for studying the problems of improving the management of the economy, improving state management, and strengthening the public principles in the work of the state apparatus, and he emphasized the ideological importance of juridical science.

In his report, "The Theoretical Problems of Juridical Science in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress," the director of the Institute of Government and Law of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences V. N. Kudryavtsev considered the tasks of Soviet juridical science which he connected with the functions that are performed by Soviet jurisprudence. Soviet juridical science performs not only descriptive functions which come down to commentaries upon juridical material, but also cognitive, explanatory, and ideological functions. One of the tasks of jurists is to know the objective laws of the development and functioning of the Soviet state and law. In this connection, the reporter also emphasized the importance of a deeper revelation of the mechanism of law application activity, and of a study of the ways of increasing the effectiveness of the legal regulation of social relations.

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The forecasting and planning of the development of the state-legal superstructure in our country for the 1990's and the years after the year 2000 is an important task. Considering the explanatory function of jurisprudence, the reporter spoke about the practical importance of work by legal scholars which should contain concrete recommendations on the preparation of new legislative acts. The ideological function of Soviet jurisprudence which plays an active role in defending the communist worldview and in propagandizing the advanced and humane ideas of contemporary legal science is acquiring especial importance under present-day conditions.

In his report, "The Tasks of the Juridical Vuzes in the Organization of Scientific Research in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress," Yu. M. Kozlov took note of the importance and significance of the scientific research which is conducted in the vuzes for the accomplishment of the tasks of communist construction. In order for vuz science to be able to accomplish its tasks more successfully it is necessary to eliminate such shortcomings as the lack of a single state plan for the development of vuz juridical science and for the scientific research specialization of the country's vuzes. The reporter threw light upon the problem of the coordination of scientific research work in the juridical vuzes and scientific research institutes, and also the institutions of juridical practice.

The General Procurator of the USSR A. M. Rekunkov devoted his report to the tasks of strengthening socialist legality and increasing the effectiveness of the struggle against law violations in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress. He noted that an improvement of the legislation, an improvement of the work of the law protection agencies, and greater activeness by the public and an increased role for it in protecting law and order create the necessary conditions for realizing the party's instructions on eradicating all kinds of violations of law and order, liquidating crime, and eliminating the causes which give rise to it. After having shown the general tendency toward a decrease in crime in our country, the reporter considered the problems of the eradication of crime and, especially, of its prevention. Legal propaganda is not only one of the measures to prevent violations of legality and law and order; it also has to be directed at strengthening discipline, organization, and legality.

In a report on the legal problems of improving the direction of the economy, the corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences V. V. Laptev spoke about the fact that this necessitated the creation of uniform legal principles for the organization and work of the territorial production complexes and industrial centers, and the working out of the juridical means which will ensure the development of cost accounting in all of the elements of the economy. With the agroindustrial complex a uniform approach is needed to defining the way in which associations in industry and agriculture are subject to law. An improvement of planning requires an improvement of the legislation on planning, the creation of legal guarantees of the quality of planning, and the securing of the rights of enterprises and associations in planning work. It is also important to improve law application work in the economy, to perfect the work of state arbitration and legal work in the economy, and to expand the training of scientific cadres in economic law.

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In his report, "The 26th CPSU Congress and the Tasks of Improving Soviet Legislation," K. F. Gutsenko emphasized that juridical scholars have done a large amount of work in this direction. The Principles and other acts of all-union legislation and the republic codes have been adopted, and much has been done in the field of systematizing the union and republic legislation. But "the work to improve legislation," L. I. Brezhnev noted in the Summary Report of the CC CPSU to the 26th Party Congress, "will continue." The following directions should be the top priority ones here: the leadership of the economy, the mechanism for realizing the constitutional rights of citizens and public organizations, and the completion of the all-union Code of Laws. The actual outcome of the work to create a USSR Code of Laws has for now been expressed only in the publication of its first volume. In connection with the legislative work, not only practical agencies, but also scientific collectives are being faced with large tasks. What has to be involved here is both the theoretical scientific substantiation of the various legislative decisions and a direct participation in the preparation of draft laws, the development of concrete norms and formulations, and so forth.

In his report, "The Problems of the Integration and Coordination of Juridical Science and Its Connection with Practice," the Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences G. A. Aksenok noted that the 26th CPSU Congress had singled out as being among the key scientific organizational problems the integration and coordination of scientists upon which the success of the development of all of Soviet science and, in particular, of juridical science depends to a substantial extent. It is necessary to concentrate the attention of juridical scholars on studying important overall problems. The reporter also believes that the coordination of science should be concentrated in the scientific coordination council of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences which should work on these problems on the basis of uniform scientific organizational principles. He made a number of proposals on improving the whole of coordination work in the country and on the reorganization of the system of coordination agencies in the system of the academies of sciences of the union republics by means of the formation in the Academies of Sciences of the Kazakh SSR, the Belorussian SSR, the Georgian SSR, and the Uzbek SSR of independent institutes of state and law, and in all of the remaining republics by means of the transformation of the existing scientific legal subdivisions into departments made directly subordinate to the presidiums of the academies of sciences of the union republics. This kind of organization would promote a further development of research and the performance of the tasks which follow from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the USSR Constitution, and the Constitutions of the union and autonomous republics.

The conference had 10 sections working at it.

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NATIONAL

BOOK ON SOVIET RITUALS REVIEWED

Moscow VOPROSY FILOSOFII in Russian No 3, Mar 82 p 162

[Review by V. A. Zots of book "Sovetskaya Obryadnost' i Dukhovnaya Kul'tura" [Soviet Rites and Spiritual Culture] by N. M. Zakovich, "Naukova Dumka," Kiev, 1980, 225 pp]

[Text] The author regards ritual in general as a form of the accumulation and retention of social experience and as a mechanism for its transmission to new generations. The establishment and development of Soviet ritual is characterized in the book as one of the aspects of the cultural revolution in the USSR. This to a large extent has defined the social and educational functions of ritual. As a component element of socialist culture, a new ritual, as is shown in the book, is closely connected with the spiritual values of our society and actively influences the formation of a worldview.

The author investigates the dependence of rituals upon the type of social relations and the way of life of people.

The analysis in the work of the social-psychological functions of rituals is an important one. Rituals are regarded by the author as one of the forms of social intercourse which manifests itself on various levels. Along with this, light is thrown upon the needs which determine the ritual form of social intercourse, and the social-psychological and educational functions of rituals in their unity are analyzed. It is ritual, in the opinion of the author, that establishes and consolidates the social status of the individual, offers a person a standard of values during periods of important life changes, and helps him to avoid a feeling of uncertainty about his future and to base himself on already existing social experience.

Whereas at the dawn of their establishment Soviet rituals were formed as one of the means of struggle against religious survivals, the further progress of Soviet society and the departure by the masses from religion advanced the positive function of socialist rituals to the forefront. Along with a rejection of religion, Soviet holidays and rituals help to affirm the humanist ideals of the new society and are an expression of the socialist way of life.

The theoretical aspect of the study of the problem is closely connected in the book with practical tasks. A great deal of attention is devoted in it to the

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problems of increasing the effectiveness of the system of the atheistic education of the workers, and to improving the organizational and artistic expressive aspects of socialist holidays and rituals. The problems of the formation and development of new rituals, as is emphasized by the author, requires the overall efforts of philosophers, sociologists, teachers, psychologists, and aestheticians.

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